

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 12, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.
A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.
A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which remain upon our statute books.
No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy, but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.
No separate State action through a "convention"; no counter-revolution; no combined resistance to the government.
Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 10th, 1864.

"Fight it out now."

The *Progress* thinks that Gov. VANCE uttered a very dangerous sentiment when he said "we must fight it out." The mind of our neighbor has been so completely possessed by it as to exclude any other thought, since his neutrality was abandoned and the "war path" for HOLDEN entered upon. To him the Wilkesboro' speech contains only those words and that single idea. According to his teachings the man who uttered such language cannot be "strong for peace"—is a real "snorter for war"—is out of the pale of the true Conservative church now and forevermore. Saint Peter never spurned a soul from the "celestial gate" with half the disdain that our unhappy neighbor exhibited in *ousting* the deluded author of this blood and thunder sentiment, from all communion with the "latter day saints" of the "straits sect," whose tabernacle is the Standard office, and whose prayers are for ABRAHAM'S bosom. Of course, our neighbor is too consistent a politician to vote for such a man! He surely would not waste a ballot, for one who, according to the *Progress*, has dug his own grave; who has left the true Conservative faith, and is virtually damned already; who, politically, has gone "up the spout" to return to the affections of the dear people no more forever! He is too wise, patriotic, and peace loving to advocate the claims of any man who could preach so terrible a doctrine as "fight it out now."

To be consistent, then, with his present professions, he must not only ignore what he has said in substance a thousand times in his own columns, but he must give HOLDEN up, for this individual is the originator of this diabolical sentence—the father of this belligerent ranting, which has so alarmed the quondam "independent journal."

In the Standard of February 27th, 1863, Mr. HOLDEN proclaims that "It makes no difference whether we approve of the measures by which the war was brought on, we must fight it out." Again, in the same issue, he says:

"We repeat—we must fight. There is no other way to peace but by submission to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Peace is desirable above all earthly things, but it can only be reached through blood and suffering."

So likewise, in the Standard of July 27th, 1863, he declares, that "we must fight so long as we are invaded."

Here we find that Mr. HOLDEN not only first used the very expression, which in Gov. VANCE's mouth means "nothing but war," "reason to the Conservative party," and "no negotiations"—if his enemies are to be believed; but that he (Mr. HOLDEN) repeated the sentiment and reiterated the idea with such emphasis as to leave no doubt as to the meaning of his words.

Strange to say, under the talismanic touch of the *Progress*, "fight it out" makes of one man, the warmest advocate of peace, and of another a furious champion for war—transforms HOLDEN, an "original secessionist" into "a conservative of the straitest sect," and Gov. VANCE, who labored to avert the catastrophe of this terrible struggle, into a "Destructive" of the deepest dye.

Will the people of North Carolina permit themselves to be deceived by so transparent a trick, so contemptible a subterfuge, such ridiculous gammon. Will the honest masses submit to the guidance of a leader who thus contradicts and stultifies himself! Can the Conservatives of this State permit the Editor of the *Progress*, or any other partisan, to persuade them into the injustice and inconsistency of regarding Mr. HOLDEN, and punishing Gov. VANCE, for having uttered precisely the same language and sentiment?

The ballot-box will answer these questions in thunder tones next August, and Gov. VANCE does not fear the impartial verdict of his fellow-citizens.

Our "model Governor" is as much of a peace man as any true patriot can or ought to be; and the charge so industriously circulated against him, as being "all for war," is based upon nothing more than the adoption by him of a sentiment whose paternity can be traced to the Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

It is the terrible words, "fight it out," have so completely used up our neighbor of the *Progress*, Gov. VANCE may well say to him—

"Never shake thy gory locks at me,
Thou canst not say, 'I did it!'"

But the *Conservative* intimates that the editors of this paper—then published in Raleigh—made themselves "pillious" by criticising the personal appearance of Gov. Vance two years ago, and that they now declare him a "wonderful man"—quoting wonderful man as if we had used the phrase.—*State Journal*.

If our cotemporary had read our whole article, instead of that portion quoted in the Carolina Times, it would not have seen cause to become riled as it seems to have been by the article from which the above extract is quoted. The expression "wonderful man" was not used by the *State Journal*, but by the *Confederate*, as we supposed our readers would necessarily infer from our language—"If the conductors of a paper (the *Confederate*) whose predecessor made itself merry, &c., now pronounce him a 'wonderful man,' &c. As the *State Journal* begs the Governor's pardon for the injustice it did him, of course we have nothing more to say on the subject.

How to Know a Holdenite.

A friend sends us the following tests for the infallible detection of a Holdenite. He hesitated long before publishing them, because he was fearful some of his neighbors might consider them personal:

1. It is hard to persuade a true Holdenite that the Confederates have gained a victory. When forced to admit the truth, he says with a solemn shake of the head, "It may be so, but our loss was terrible. We had more men killed than the Yankees. Storming that battery was awful. A few such victories will ruin us."

2. He jumps to conclude that the Confederates have suffered a defeat. With a doleful look he hastens to spread the tidings. His comments are, "I always knew it. We can't cope with a nation so much stronger. Our men do well on a sudden charge, but the Yankees beat us in a long fight. They can out-reinforce us."

3. He says the Confederate government is so bad, there cannot be a worse; that we are tending to despotism, and he argues that we will lose our liberties, if the Davis government continues in power. He concludes that he would not give a toss-up between Davis and Lincoln.

4. He says that a good bargain can be struck between the North and the South. He is of opinion that if North Carolina should send members to the United States Congress, they would be received with applauding thunders of cannon. He forgets to mention that the Yankees have refused to consider any terms, except absolute submission and emancipation of slaves.

5. The true Holdenite never speaks of, except to apologize for, the evil doings of the Yankee government. He shuts his eyes to the fact that Lincoln, without even the authority of Congress, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*; that afterwards the United States Congress suspended it long before our day; that Lincoln has imprisoned a hundred men where Davis has imprisoned one. He never tells you that the destruction of Democratic printing presses is common at the North.

6. He praises Brown and Stephens for their opposition to Confederate laws and their advocacy of offering negotiations for peace. He finds it convenient not to mention that Brown and Stephens were staunch war men; against reconstruction on any terms, and pledged to accept no peace unless accompanied by the independence of the South.

7. He professes to put the men who are anxious, the people starving, that our cause is desperate, that it is impossible to gain our independence without help, and it is idle to expect help from any quarter.

8. He can't vote for Gov. Vance because he is supported by Despatchers; but has no word of praise of his opposition to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; of his constant efforts to protect the rights of North Carolina; of his endeavors to effect a negotiation of peace. He forgets to mention that Vance has been abused for appointing so many Conservatives; that he gave a high office to the brother in law of one of the editors of the *Progress*. He finds no fault with Holden for being a secessionist in 1855, and again in 1856, and never quitting the secession party until beaten for State printer.

MORAL.—If the Holdenite thus depreciates Confederate victories, and magnifies Federal victories; if he believes there is no choice between Davis and Lincoln; if he flatteringly assures the people that the Yankees are ready to receive us with open arms; if he is a Brown man as far as he advocates negotiations, and an anti-Brown man as far as he is for war; if he is for any peace whatever, short of submission, as Dr. Leach says he is; if he thinks we will be whipped without help, and that we can't get any help—then, in the name of truth and honesty, what are the sentiments of such Holdenites? Isn't he a reconstructionist? Isn't he a submissionist? To parody a phrase the soldiers use: "Come out from behind that mask of a patriot—we see the cloven hoof sticking out."

The *Progress* charges us with assailing "the tradesmen, merchants, mechanics and others," of this city. We have done no such thing, and the editor of the *Progress* knows it. We characterized as false certain statements made in the resolutions read in the Holden meeting last Friday evening. We stick to what we said. The "tradesmen, merchants, mechanics and others" had about as much to do with the getting up of those resolutions as the man in the moon. The resolutions were no doubt prepared under HOLDEN'S own dictation, and we do not believe that the "tradesmen, merchants, mechanics, and others" of this city endorse the slanderous charges therein contained against Gov. VANCE.

In undertaking the editorial management of this paper we indulged the hope that we would have no cause to employ other than kind and respectful terms towards our cotemporaries. But if the *Progress* persists in its course of misrepresenting us, wilfully and deliberately, as we are constrained to believe it has done in the present instance, we shall be compelled to employ such language and such terms as the circumstances of the case may warrant and justify.

The invocation of the spirit of mob law contained in the conclusion of the *Progress'* article is duly noted, and shall be faithfully remembered. We did not know before we came to the capital of the State, that the privileges of the city were in the keeping of Mr. PENNINGTON—that we would have to deport ourselves according to the whims and notions of the "straits sect." Well, gentlemen, we consider ourselves duly and amply notified. When you shall have decreed in your midnight councils that we must leave, we trust you will give us due notice.

The United States Senate has adopted the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery.

Article XIII, Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The vote was ayes 33, noes 6.

Who can doubt now that the object and intention of the Black Republican, from the beginning has been to abolish the institution of slavery and place the negro on an equality of the white man? In view of this, who would accept any terms of peace short of the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy?

ERRATUM.—In yesterday's paper we spoke of the *Conservative* as "the exponent of the true principles of the Conservative Party," &c. We should have used the indefinite article "an." In the hurry of reading proof the mistake was not corrected. Nothing could be farther from our thoughts than to claim the pre-eminence of the definite article.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—"Reliable" says that prior to the battle of Missionary Ridge, the President nominated D. H. Hill for Lieutenant General, but not being well pleased with Hill at this battle, ordered him to Charleston, and subsequently withdrew the nomination. A quarrel or remonstrance ensued, and Hill was banished. He is now acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard.

THE BATTLE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE STRONG.

One hundred years ago, a brave people small in numbers and weak in resources contended against a combination of four great nations: Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden, with their powerful and well equipped armies threatened the existence of Prussia. At the commencement of the war, these allies brought into the field 700,000 men. Frederick, King of Prussia, with his Hanover allies, could muster only 260,000, including necessary garrisons for fortified posts. In the battle of Prague, fought on May 6th, 1757, the Prussians numbered 68,000 men—the Austrians 75,000. The Prussians were victorious. The Austrians lost 17,000 killed and wounded and prisoners, 60 cannon and 30 standards—Prussian loss 12,000.

In the battle of Kolin, fought on June 17th, 1757, the Prussians had 32,000 men and the Austrians 60,000 men. The Prussians were defeated, with a loss of 11,000 men, 40 cannon and 2 standards. After this reverse, in consequence of losses by sickness, skirmishes and desertions, Frederick could bring only 50,000 available men into the field against 400,000 of his enemies. They were confident of crushing him. On the 30th of August, 1757, the drawn battle of Jägerdorf was fought between the Prussian forces, 22,000 strong, and the Russians, 120,000 strong; Prussian loss 5,700, Russian 6,500. As a consequence, the Russians evacuated Prussia, with the exception of one fortress.

On November 5th, 1757, the Prussians won the victory of Roßbach over the French. In this battle the Prussians numbered 20,000, the French 70,000. Prussian loss only 500, the French 3,500 killed and wounded, 6,220 prisoners and 61 cannon. While Frederick was thus making head against the French, the Austrians, 90,000 strong, attacked the Prussians, 23,000 under the Duke of Bevan, near Breslau, and defeated him, with a loss of 9,500 men, 33 cannon and 5 standards. Frederick having finished with the French, collected 50,000 men, turned on the Austrians, and attacked their army of 90,000 men at Lissa, on the 5th of December, 1757. He defeated them, Austria lost in this battle 7,400 killed and wounded, 21,500 prisoners, 117 cannon and 57 standards. Prussian loss 5,000. As a consequence of this victory, Breslau fell into the hands of the King of Prussia, on November 19th, with 17,536 prisoners and 41 cannon.

On the 24th of December, 1758, the battle of Zorndorf was fought between the Russian forces, numbering 50,000, and the Prussians 30,000 strong. The Prussians again victorious. The Prussian loss 10,000—Russian loss 18,000 killed and wounded, 2,800 prisoners, 104 cannon and 32 standards. A Mirood, on August 1st, 1759, the Prussians 35,000 strong, attacked and completely routed the French forces, numbering 70,000, and caused the evacuation of Westphalia by the French armies.

In August, 1760, the Austrians had an army of 100,000 men, the Russians one of 75,000 men in the province of Silesia—Frederick had 80,000 men in the same province, many of them in garrison. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers he prevented the union of the two invading armies, and on the 15th of August, defeated the Austrians at Liegnitz with a loss of 7,500 men, 92 cannon and 23 standards.

On November 31st, of the same year, he attacked the Austrians, who greatly outnumbered him and besides held a strong position at Torgau, inflicting a loss of 17,000 men, 50 cannon, and 30 standards, his own loss being 10,500. In 1762, the Prussians were victorious over superior numbers in the battles of Reichenbach and Freyberg, and defeated the French, who greatly outnumbered them at Wilhelmsteden. The war ended in this year. The worsted and discomfited allies gave up the work of subjugation, and left the Prussians in peace to rebuild their towns and villages and restore their wasted country to its former prosperity. The Prussian provinces suffered every evil which war can inflict. But the vigilance, activity and boldness of King Frederick, the discipline and bravery of his troops, and the fortitude of his people, triumphed over every obstacle. Let us ponder well this lesson of a hundred years ago.—*Army and Navy Messenger*.

SCENES FROM FORT SUMPTER.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

From Fort Sumter there is a splendid view. In front as far as eye can see, old ocean rolls her thundering waves. A host of Yankee sailing vessels, steamships, the great iron sides, and six tormented monsters, the pride of doodledom, ride at anchor, or move lazily to and fro.

To the right lies Morris' Island, with historic Gregg and Wagner—its long string of fortifications, bleak sand hills and a forest of tents that ride beneath the folds of the "stars and stripes," the wide flaunting lie of the North. Further to the right is James Island, its shores and tall pine forests all gilt with batteries that bristle with guns. Beyond, that little patch of white tents amid the green woods, far, far over yonder wide spreading marsh, stands Black Island. Look farther still, and you catch a glimpse of Folly, with its sandy forts and grid-iron flags. Sullivan's Island, on the left of the fort, once the resort of fashion and the home of pleasure, now devastated, its houses empty and riddled, is one grand fortification. A long string and perfect network of powerful sand forts, trenches, breast-works and bastions, and high above them all, Fort Moultrie lifts her proud bright flag. A little to the rear of Sullivan's Island smiles the picturesque village, Mount Pleasant. Here, too, the spade and shovel have been diligently used, and the groves all bristle with guns.

Look up the harbor. These palmetto logs rising from the waters like a rural house all at Fort Ripley. Farther up, that light colored, stone looking building, rising above the green marsh, is Castle Pinckney, and way across the tranquil waters of our bay, old Charleston lies wrapped with a holy calm and proud heroic glow. The Ashley and Cooper flowing majestically, wind their blue arms around her form. The skies smile above her head, and a sublime thought thrills her breast; and as the day rolls down the distant West, beneath a sea of fire, her frescoed domes and lofty spires wear a golden glory. Beneath these domes and spires that point to heaven, brave prayers are uttered and brave hearts beat, and Charleston stands erect in the calm beauty of her faith.

KEROSENE OIL WORKS.

We paid a visit to the Kerosene Oil Works, in this place, and were surprised to find that it was such an extensive concern. There are two qualities of oil made at the works. One is the burning, or Kerosene oil, which is almost equal in brilliancy, and we learn, fully equal in quality, to the Northern make, the other is a lubricating oil, heavier and darker.

Of the burning oil, from forty to fifty gallons can be made per day, and yet the works are only partially completed.

Had we time and space we would like to notice the process of manufacturing, from the time it is extracted from the coal, until it goes through the purifying process.

Mr. Colton, the Superintendent, is entitled to great credit for his energy and perseverance in this matter, having brought his works almost to completion, although he had almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome.—*Fay Carolinian*.

THE YANKEE CAVALRY RAID ON THE WELDON AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

An official dispatch received at Headquarters yesterday from Weldon, states that the raid on the Petersburg road on Saturday last by the Federal Cavalry, resulted in the destruction of Stony Creek and Jarratt's Depots. The raiders are said to have left in the direction of Petersburg on Sunday morning. Everything was reported quiet on Monday morning as far up as Franklin Depot, and in that direction, the damage to the road will be repaired in a few days.—*Wid. Journal*, 10th inst.

THE GRAND JURY OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

To His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina.

The undersigned, Jurors for the county of Lincoln, May Term, 1864, feeling a deep interest in the present condition and future welfare of our country, and aware of the powerful efforts now being made by a small malignant foe to subjugate us, despoil us of our property and bring us under his dark and despotic rule, aided by mercenary hirelings from Europe, and stolen negroes (his beloved troops of African descent), do hereby request your Excellency to visit and address the people of this county, at such times and places as may suit your convenience, on the most important topics of the day, and discourage as far as possible that spirit of disloyalty which unhappily exists in our midst. Believing, as we sincerely do, in the justness of our cause, and relying upon an overruling Providence to crown our arms with victory, and final triumph in our great struggle for Southern Independence, and hoping that you may find it in your power to comply with this, our request, at an early day,

We remain, yours respectfully,
C. I. Hunter, Foreman; M. Shide, H. Candler, P. Kistler, G. S. Ramsey, Wm. P. Connel, Allen Alexander, Philip Davis, J. Helderman, J. G. Armstrong, M. Carpenter, H. H. Wilkinson, George Coon, John Lackey, Adam Towry, Daniel Finger, Absalom Brown, Thomas Wells.—*Confederate*.

FROM FLORIDA.

The annexed late news from Florida we find in the Lake City *Columbian*:
Affairs in the direction of Jacksonville remain in statu quo. There is no indication upon the part of the enemy to warrant a probability of an attempted advance into the interior. General Anderson is vigilant and is prepared to meet the enemy, and repel him, it matters not by what route he may attempt an "on" to Tallahassee.

The prospects of a large crop in Florida are very cheering.

Several deserters and Tories have been captured near New Boston and hung.

The number of the enemy's forces in Jacksonville, they represent to be about 3,600, a large majority are negroes. The troops are under the immediate command of Col. Burney of the Sixth U. S. colored troops, a native of New York, and son of the notorious abolitionist by that name.

Gens. Gilmore, Seymour and Hatch were all, on board the steamer "Maple Leaf" at the time she exploded a torpedo in the St. John's, and barely escaped with their lives. Since the explosion of the above steamer, and the Hunter, they are not much inclined to ascend the St. John's.

There are a large number of cases of small pox and other diseases in Jacksonville, and their troops are likewise upon very short rations.

From what we have been enabled to gather, we predict a soon and sudden embarkation of the mongrel horde from Jacksonville.

The idea of an advance in the interior is at present altogether out of the question.

OUR PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

From officers who came up by the last flag of truce we have some news from our prisoners at Point Lookout:

A new honor has been added to prison life at Point Lookout since the capture of Fort Pillow. The post is garrisoned by negroes, and they seem to have been made perfect demmons by the stories of the "massacre" of the blacks at Fort Pillow. They not only tyrannize and insult our men, in every conceivable manner, but they have taken to shooting our prisoners, on the merest pretext, in revenge for the Fort Pillow affair. Up to the time of the leaving of our informant three of our men had been shot, one killed, by these negro guards, and such was their revengeful passion and the wantonness of their firing that our prisoners had to be guarded lest the slightest pretext might be seized upon as an excuse for one of these black savages discharging his musket upon them.

The Yankees continue their game of attempting to seduce our men into taking the oath of allegiance, but with few exceptional cases, all their allurements and blandishments fail to induce our men to desert our cause.

The *Constitutionalist* says: There is a certain class who are hard-headed enough to believe that a tremendous reduction in currency can be made without changing prices. We only hope that every man who is hoarding with this belief will hold on to his property until the day of reckoning comes, and if he does not lose from one-third to one-half, we are mistaken in the signs, which are visible in every other portion of the Confederacy. In Mobile, coin has fallen from \$8 to \$3, and bacon from \$10 to \$3. In Alabama yesterday, country people were asking \$5 a pound for lard and \$5 for bacon. Five dollar bills and new currency elsewhere will buy the articles for \$2 and \$2.50. The fact is, we want regulating. There are some individuals whose destiny is a halter—a calabasso, piece of bread and a jug of water—and the sooner they are made to feel the near approach of some such punishment as this for their crimes.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes of an officer he met en route:

He also told us when Beauregard was going to take the field, and with what force. Said that Gen. B. had received a letter confirming the victory in the battle of Fort Fisher, and the number of prisoners taken by us at 5,000. He told us that he had just come from the scene of Sherman's and Grierson's failures, and thought he could have bought in that desolate region, 3,000,000 bushels of corn at a dollar per bushel, and any quantity of bacon at a dollar and a half per pound in old currency, and a dollar in the new.

The famous Dan, Sickles, who, before the war commenced, was opposed to people's "trespassing on other people's property," and "killed a man" in defence of his favorite theory, has lately changed his mind. In a speech at Detroit the other day, referring to the saying among Southerners, that it is impossible that a people fighting on their own soil should be conquered, said: "I deny that it is their soil any more than it is mine or yours. They have forfeited by their conduct all right and title to it." "Had the South remained in the Union I would have gone as far as any man for a compromise. Now I am against any and every compromise. I am for the unconditional, absolute surrender of the South to the Union."

THE JACKSON STATUE.—The impression prevails that the full sum required for the Jackson statue has been furnished in England, produced by the statement of Commissioner Mason to the Governor of Virginia. This is erroneous. The amount referred to by Mr. Mason, relates to a marble figure of heroic size, intended as a present by Great Britain to Virginia, and not to the Colossal Bronze Equestrian Statue, proposed under the auspices of the Executive Committee, of which President Davis is Chairman. It is not the intention of the committee to procure subscriptions from any foreign land, but that the statue shall be provided by the free will offerings of our own people. Thus far the army has contributed four-fifths of what has been received.—*Richmond Whig*.

The Republican Convention, which was appointed to meet in Baltimore on the 7th day of June next to nominate their candidate for President, has under consideration the propriety of postponing the time of meeting. This is significant. It shows that Lincoln is growing fearful of his re-election.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thompson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 10th.—Nothing from Gen. Lee since Sunday night. The Yankee cavalry made a raid on the Central Railroad at Beaver Dam last night, captured and destroyed two trains loaded with Commissary stores.

The enemy still remain in force in Chesterfield county and renewed the attack on our forces defending the Railroad to day. At last accounts the enemy were repulsed. All reports from Northern Virginia favorable.

The country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac is swarming with Yankee deserters and stragglers.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Spotsylvania Court House to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 11th.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania Court House, 10th, says, Grant is entrenched near that place. Frequent skirmishing along the lines, resulting favorably to our side.

Our casualties small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen. Hayes and H. H. Walker.

Full copy of the dispatch to be sent at the earliest moment to the press.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 10th.—Communication with Dalton was interrupted last night by the presence of the enemy near Resaca. No news received since. Private telegram from a member of McNeill's Battery says he reached Resaca in time for the fight. Nobody in the battery was hurt. The telegraph line now working to Dalton.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, May 10th.—A telegram from Gen. Hood to the Superintendent of the Western & Atlantic road, reports all clear. They send trains as usual. An officer at Resaca reports that it was the plan of Gen. Johnston to catch the enemy—Sheridan's Gap left open by the troops sent to the rear of it, and everything prepared to meet him in front. It is not yet known whether the enemy is bagged.

From Dalton.

DALTON, May 10th.—The enemy cut the Railroad between this point and Resaca yesterday evening. Grigsby's brigade fought them, driving them for four miles, making stubborn resistance. The enemy's force is estimated at ten thousand, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Gen. Wheeler had a sharp engagement with their cavalry on the Cleveland road yesterday afternoon, driving them and capturing ninety prisoners, including Col. Lagrange commanding the brigade, and ten commissioned officers.

The enemy moved last night in the direction of Resaca with a majority of their forces. Our troops are in fine spirits.

The Yankees were circulating handbills through their command yesterday, stating that Grant had routed Lee and was marching on Richmond. Prospects very bright. No fears are felt in regard to the result.

A magnificent Album, presented by the town of Trieste to the Archduke Maximilian, has been prepared by the artists of that place. The cover is of silver, richly chased with gold and ivory, and ornamented with precious stones. In the middle are the arms of Mexico, above them those of Austria, and below them those of the town of Trieste. At the four corners are fine medallions, representing commerce, manufactures, navigation and maritime industry. The first leaf has a view of Trieste, and the second an excellent one of the Chateau of Miramar. Next comes letters of homage from the town of Trieste, followed by numerous signatures. Sixty five couples of silver have been employed in this work, which has cost more than 4000 florins. The Sultan has appointed two Christians members of the Grand Council, and others have been promoted to high official positions. This liberal tendency on his part is a mark of progress in Turkey.

SEGAU.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, writing on business, adds an interesting suggestion: "I have found that exposing Sorgho Syrup in very shallow vessels to the air causes it to crystallize or form sugar. This has been done in a small way only. When I have carried the experiment further, I may report results hereafter. In the meantime others might be trying the experiment.—Success would be a great achievement just now."

REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT.—The Philadelphia Press says:

One of the officers from Libby prison presented Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, with a \$5 note manufactured by the officers in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even Spinner was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessities of life. \$170 were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of 1,500 per cent.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for every thing, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pnumonia, Dropsy, Biliousness, Bile, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Flatulency, &c., &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantain medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,800 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,000 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.
10. Price, \$3 a box. For \$20 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.
Address, GEORGE W. JONES, Goldsboro, N. C.

LARGE S